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in the final chapter, of the evolution of man himself. Nor does this brief summary of the contents of the volume include instructive chapters on the physical basis of life, classification of organisms, the geological, geographical, and bathymetrical distribution of organisms, and on the extinct dinosaurs in particular.

Few available sources of information have been overlooked, and in an attentive reading of the book the reviewer has found very few mis-statements of facts. Various disputed theories of the origin of organisms or their functions are discussed, but the author, commendably, has not ventured many himself.

In a few words the work is an excellent summary of the theories, facts, and factors of evolution, adapted especially to the needs of the student and presented in a readable way. The geologist as well as the biologist will find it of interest.

S. W. W.

Geology and Geography of the Galena and Elizabeth Quadrangles.

By A. C. TROWBRIDGE and E. W. SHAW, with chapter on the "History of Development of Jo Daviess County," by B. H. SCHOCKEL. Illinois State Geol. Survey, Bull. 26, 1916. Pp. 233, pls. 25, figs. 50.

The district lies in the extreme northwest corner of Illinois, almost entirely within the Driftless Area. The lead and zinc deposits having been described in previous reports, the present writers discuss the general geology of the region and the processes which have produced its topographic features.

The Platteville limestone, Galena dolomite, Maquoketa shale, and Niagara limestone outcrop within the quadrangles; deep wells have penetrated the Potsdam, Prairie du Chien (=Lower Magnesian) and St. Peter formations. The Quaternary deposits include fluvio-glacial terrace materials, more or less isolated areas of loess, a small area of Illinoian (?) drift, and recent valley alluvium.

The work of wind, ground water, and stream erosion are discussed at length. The origin of two surface levels above the present valleys is considered, and though the evidence collected here is not decisive proof of peneplain origin, data from adjoining districts warrants the acceptance of that hypothesis. The age of these surfaces is uncertain. Following Salisbury, the writers suggest that the Niagara flat is of Pliocene age and the Galena flat earliest Pleistocene.

In chap. x, on the history of development of Jo Daviess County, the lead-zinc mining industry is recognized as the cause of the early settlement and development of the region. The rough topography and relatively thin and infertile soils of the Driftless Area make agriculture less profitable here than in the surrounding glaciated country.

H. R. B.

Geology of the Navajo Country. A Reconnaissance of Parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. By HERBERT E. GREGORY. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 93. 4to, pp. 161; maps.

This useful and valuable summary of Professor Gregory's long studies of the Navajo country covers an area of more than twenty thousand square miles, a region inhabited almost exclusively by the Navajo, Hopi, and San Juan Indians. The report deals fully with the geography, stratigraphy, igneous rocks, structure, physiography, and economic geology of this little-known region, and is illustrated with numerous photographs and two pocket maps of the geography and geology.

The sedimentary rocks, from the Pennsylvanian to the Eocene, with part of which at least the reviewer has some acquaintance, are treated extensively in their various subdivisions. The descriptions and illustrations will serve as an excellent guide to the future explorer. Their correlation is in part one of peculiar difficulty because of the absence of characteristic fossils. Permian strata are identified with doubt. No fossil vertebrates have hitherto been discovered in this region, but the reviewer confidently believes that they will be in future, probably in the lower part of the Moenkopi and underlying formations. The strata referred to the De Chelly formation are certainly higher than the fossiliferous Permian beds farther east, and might with equal propriety be called Lower Triassic. The Shinarump conglomerate, lying below Upper Triassic strata, as determined by their vertebrate fossils, is not only widespread throughout this region, but is identified with assurance by the present writer as far north as the Wind River Range in western Wyoming. It seems everywhere to be a reliable guide to the fossiliferous Triassic beds immediately above it. The fossil-bearing Chinle beds of the Upper Triassic are doubtless equivalent in age to those called by the writer the Popo Agie beds some years ago. Their description is characteristic.